APPENDIX

Vol. 34, No. 2 January 10, 1975

SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON DEVELOPMENTS AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS JANUARY 1975

LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

LC Appropriations

Public Law 93-371, approved August 13, 1974, appropriated $96,696,000 for the Library of Congress for fiscal 1975, an increase of more than $14 million over fiscal 1974.

This included $48,460,000 for salaries and expenses for the Office of the Librarian, the Law Library, and the Administrative, Processing, and Reference Departments as well as $2,778,000 for reimbursement to the General Services Administration for the rental of space.

For the Copyright Office, an appropriation of $5,839,000 for salaries and expenses was made.

An appropriation of $13,345,000 was made to the Congressional Research Service, and $10,581,000 was provided for the operation of the Catalog Card Distribution Services.

For books for the general collections, $1,458,000 was made available and $229,000 was appropriated for books for the Law Library.

The national program for books for the blind and physically handicapped received an appropriation of $11,416,900.

The Special Foreign Currency Program received an appropriation of $2,014,000 of which $1,718,500 was U.S.-owned foreign currency.

Under the appropriation for furniture and furnishings, an appropriation of $3,319,000 was made of which $2,726,000 was for the purchase of furnitures, book stacks, and other shelving for the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building.

Public Documents Commission

Title II of Public Law 93-526 approved on December 19, 1974, the Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act, provides for the creation of a Public Documents Commission. This Commission is to study problems and questions with respect to control, disposition, and preservation of records and documents of Federal officials. The study is required to include consideration of (1) whether the historical practice with respect to Presidential records and documents should be rejected or accepted, and whether such practice should be made applicable with respect to all Federal officials; (2) the relationship of findings of the commission to the depository library program and the statutes relating to archival administration; (3) whether the findings of the Commission should affect control, disposition, and preservation of records and documents of agencies within the Executive Office of the President created for short-term purposes; (4) the recordkeeping procedures of the White House Office; (5) rules which should apply to control, disposition, and preservation of records and documents of Presidential task forces, commissions, and boards; (6) criteria for determining the scope of materials which should be considered the records and documents of Members of the Congress; (7) the privacy interests of individuals who communicate with Federal officials; and (8) any other problems which the Commission considers relevant to carrying out its duties.

The Commission shall be composed of the following 17 members: (1) one Member of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House upon recommendation by the majority leader; (2) one such Member appointed by the Speaker upon recommendation by the minority leader; (3) one Member of the Senate appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate upon recommendation by the majority leader of the Senate; (4) one such Member appointed by the President pro tempore upon recommendation by the minority leader; (5) one Justice of the Supreme Court, appointed by the Chief Justice of the United States; (6) one person employed by the Executive Office of the President or the White House Office, appointed by the President; (7) three appointed by the President (no more than two of which may be of the same political party), by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from persons who are not officers or employees of any government and who are qualified to serve on the Commission by virtue of their education, training, or experience; (8) one representative of the Department of State, appointed by the Secretary of State; (9) one representative of the Department of Defense, appointed by the Secretary of Defense; (10) one representative of

the Department of Justice, appointed by the Attorney General; (11) the Administrator of General Services or his delegate; (12) the Librarian of Congress; (13) one member of the American Historical Association, appointed by the counsel of such Association; (14) one member of the Society of American Archivists, appointed by such Society; and (15) one member of the Organization of American Historians, appointed by such Organization.

The Commission's report is due to be submitted to the President and to each House of the Congress by March 31, 1976. The Commission shall cease to exist 60 days after transmitting the report.

American Folklife Center

Hearings on bills to establish an American Folklife Center in the Library of Congress were held in May by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration and the Committee on House Administration. H.R. 17382 was reported by the House Committee on December 9. The bill was brought up on the House floor on the suspense calendar in the last days of the 93rd Congress, but failed to receive the two-thirds vote necessary for passage.

National Historical Publications and Records Commission

The President on December 22 signed H.R. 15818 (P.L. 93-536), an Act to strengthen and enlarge the scope of the activities of the National Historical Publications Commission so as to enable it to undertake projects relating to the collection and preservation of historical records of the United States, including those of State and local governments. The Act designates the name of the National Historical Publications Commission as the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, increases the membership on the board, increases the annual appropriation authorization from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000, and extends the authorization for two years.

Copyright Legislation

The bill for general revision of copyright law, which has been pending in Congress for more than a decade, made significant progress during the second half of 1974. The bill had been introduced in the 93rd Congress by Senator John L. McClellan at the beginning of 1973 (S. 1361), and had begun to regain legislative momentum by the spring of 1974. On July 3, 1974, the full Senate Judiciary Committee reported the bill favorably with a number of amendments and a 228-page report (Rept. No. 93-983), including additional and minority views. In an unusual move, the Senate referred the bill for fifteen days to the Committee on Commerce which, on July 29, 1974, also reported it with further amendments dealing primarily with radio and television communications. Like the Judiciary Committee's report, the 82-page report from the Commerce Committee (S. Rept. No. 93-1035) included minority and additional views.

The Senate debates on the revision bill began on September 6, and ended with a favorable vote on September 9, 1974. The most controversial provision proved to be section 114, which would have created rights, subject to compulsory licensing, with respect to the public performance (including broadcasting) of copyrighted sound recordings. The Senate deleted this provision from the bill entirely and adopted a number of amendments, the bulk of which also involved performing rights in one way or another. The Senate vote for the revision bill was overwhelming: 70 yeas to one nay. During the debate Senator McClellan accurately predicted that the House of Representatives would not have time enough to act on the omnibus bill in the remaining weeks of the 93rd Congress, but added: "I anticipate that the bill passed by the Senate will be reintroduced at the start of the 94th Congress, and it should be then processed expeditiously. Our goal should be enactment of a new copyright statute by the end of 1975."

The prospects for general revision of the copyright law thus seem brighter than they have at any time since the House of Representatives passed an earlier version of the bill in 1967. The bill will need to be reintroduced in both Houses in the 94th Congress, and it is anticipated that hearings will be held before the House Judiciary Subcommittee early in 1975. Controversies remain over cable television, library photocopying, educational uses of copyrighted works, and various provisions dealing with performing and recording rights. Nevertheless, the areas of agreement far exceed those of disagreement, and the bulk of the bill has remained almost entirely unchanged since 1967. Fundamental provisions such as the establishment of a single federal copyright system, duration based on the life of the author plus 50 years, ownership and transfer of rights, subject matter, and formalities are intact, and they represent the heart of the legislation. The bill also provides, in Title III, for a completely new form of protection of ornamental designs of useful articles, based on copyright principles.

Three matters dealt with in the general revision bill

were considered by Congress as too urgent to await final action on the omnibus legislation. These were made the subject of a separate measure which was passed by both Houses and signed by the President at almost literally the last minute.

The first of these provisions involved federal legislation to combat record and tape piracy. In 1971 Congress amended the present law to offer Federal copyright protection against unauthorized duplication of sound recordings fixed after February 15, 1972. However, this legislation was scheduled to expire on December 31, 1974, and on August 21, 1974 the House Judiciary Subcommittee reported favorably a bill introduced by its chairman, Robert W. Kastenmeier, (H.R. 13364) which would make the amendments permanent and would increase the criminal penalties for piracy and counterfeiting of copyrighted recordings. The bill, as amended, was favorably reported by the full House Judiciary Committee on September 30, 1974 (H. Rept. No. 93-1389), and passed the House of Representatives under suspension of rules, by a two-thirds, non-record vote, on October 7, 1974.

Meanwhile, immediately following Senate passage of the general revision bill, Senator McClellan introduced S. 3976, an interim package consisting of: (1) provisions similar to the Kastenmeier record piracy bill but with somewhat higher criminal penalties; (2) a provision to extend, until December 31, 1976, renewal copyrights otherwise scheduled to expire at the end of 1974; and (3) provisions establishing a National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works. Since all of these provisions were covered in the general revision bill, the Senate passed S. 3976 almost immediately after its introduction on September 9, 1974.

On November 26, 1974, the House Judiciary Subcommittee, under Representative Kastenmeier's chairmanship, held hearings on S. 3976. The only witness was the Register of Copyrights, who was asked to testify on the extension of expiring renewals, the National Commission, and the present status of copyright law revision; no testimony was sought, with respect to the anti-piracy provisions of the bill since the House had already acted favorably upon the subject. The bill was reported by the subcommittee to the full House Judiciary Committee with some amendments on December 10, 1974, and by the full committee on December 12, 1974 (H. Rept. No. 93-1581). On December 19, 1974, the bill passed the House by a vote of 292 to 101, and the bill as amended by the House was accepted by the Senate later the same day, the last day of the 93rd Congress. The legislation was signed by President Ford on December 31, 1974, only a few hours before the record piracy legislation and some 150,000 renewal copyrights were scheduled to expire.

All this successful legislative cliffhanging has had a further regenerative effect upon the general revision program. Specifically the two-year extension of expiring renewals (the ninth in a series going back to 1962) was based on the assumption that the omnibus package—which would give all subsisting copyrights, including those covered by S. 3976, a total term of 75 years—could be enacted into law by the end of 1976. Congressional establishment of the National Commission in advance of general revision also reflects a sense of urgency concerning the unsettled copyright questions within the Commission's mandate.

The legislation creating the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works is now in effect, though its implementation awaits funding from Congress and the appointment of members. The Commission will be a part of the Library of Congress, with an Executive Director and staff. It is charged with studying the use of copyrighted works by automatic information systems and by reprography, including library photocopying but not including photocopying for classroom use, and to make recommendations for legislation. It will include 12 members appointed by the President (four from authors and publishers, four from copyright users, and four from the public, including one expert in consumer affairs), plus the Librarian of Congress as a voting member and the Register of Copyrights as a non-voting member. An interim report is due within a year of the Commission's first sitting, and its mandate is now scheduled to expire on December 31, 1977.

The fees charged by the Copyright Office for its services are established by statute, and the last amendment increasing the fee schedule was enacted in 1965; the basic registration fee has remained at $6 for ten years. The ratio of income from fees to the Office's operating costs has declined to 43 percent and, at the Librarian's request, bills to remedy this situation were introduced in the Senate by Senator McClellan (S. 3960, September 4, 1974), and in the House of Representatives by Representative Kastenmeier (H.R. 16601, September 11, 1974). The bills would raise the basic registration fee to $10 and the renewal fee to $6, but would leave registrations for unpublished works at $6 and would open the possibility of voluntary registration in unpublished form to all categories of works.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHTS

Responding to an invitation from the chairman of the newly-created All-Union Copyright Agency in the U.S.S.R., the Register of Copyrights headed a delegation of U.S. government officials to Moscow and Leningrad in October 1974. The delegation, which also included the Deputy Register and the General Counsel of the Copyright Office, met with the chairman, deputy chairman, and other officials of the agency (known by its Russian acronym VAAP), over a period of more than one week, and discussed a range of problems, mostly relating to the interpretation of the respective copyright laws of the United States and the Soviet Union. At the end of the discussions it was agreed that VAAP and the Copyright Office would exchange letters expressing understanding of the points discussed. A delegation of six VAAP officials, headed by the chairman, Boris Pankin, visited the United States in December 1974, and met with a number of Copyright Office officials and toured the Office during their three-day stay in Washington. A rough draft of part of the exchange of correspondence was discussed point by point, including: royalties and taxes, reprographic reproduction, publication of works by Soviet authors where the contract authorizing publication was not handled by VAAP, performing rights, retroactivity, notice of copyright, and Soviet treatment of U.S. government publications.

In other international copyright developments, plans are underway to convene subcommittees of the governing bodies of both the Universal and the Berne Copyright Conventions to make recommendations for an international instrument setting forth copyright guidelines with respect to reprographic reproduction (photocopying and other forms of facsimile copying and reprography). The meeting will be held in Washington at the invitation of the United States Government, June 16-21, 1975. The UNESCO General Conference, which met in Paris during October and November 1974, confirmed this program, and also laid plans for meetings to deal with double taxation of authors' royalties and translators' rights.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

The most significant administrative development in the Copyright Office in 1974 was the installation in the Cataloging Division of an automated, on-line system for the preparation of catalog entries covering all copyright registrations, for the duplication and sorting of all catalog cards, and for the reproduction of copy for all parts of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries.* With the software thoroughly tested, the system became operational in September, first with the cataloging of sound recordings and then with all of the "arts" classes. On October 15 all music cataloging was added to the system (see below).

Among the many legal problems facing the Copyright Office during the last half of 1974, two stand out as the most complex and difficult: whether to make registration for original designs of type faces, and how to resolve the copyright problems involved in photocopying by libraries. The Office received considerable correspondence on the typeface issue and, on November 6, 1974, held the first public hearing in its history on proposals to change its regulations. The question essentially was whether, by amending the prohibition now found in section 202.1 of the regulations, the Copyright Office should open the possibility of registration to type face designers. By notice in the *Federal Register,* the Librarian has extended the deadline for written comments on this extremely difficult question to January 15, 1975.

In July 1974, following discussions at the ALA annual meeting in New York of the copyright issues involved in photocopying by libraries, ALA President Jean Lowrie wrote the Register of Copyrights asking her to take an active role in seeking solutions to this explosive problem. Similar requests had reached the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS). NCLIS and the Copyright Office therefore agreed to pool their resources and try to get the dialogue that had broken off after the Dumbarton Oaks meetings in 1973 started again. On November 16, 1974, they co-sponsored a meeting in Washington which, as planned, led to smaller meetings among selected representatives of the interested groups. Further meetings are planned for early 1975. Meanwhile, the *Williams and Wilkins* appeal was argued before the Supreme Court on December 17, and the next day both Houses of Congress passed legislation creating a National Commission to study the problem. The issue awaits hearings and legislative action in the context of general revision of the copyright law in 1975, and an important intergovernmental meeting on the subject will be held in Washington in June.

LC JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL BUILDING

Although there was less visible progress on the

exterior of the Library's James Madison Memorial Building during the past six months than during the preceding report period, close observers noted the fact that application of the marble on the four sides of the building was complete nearly to the roof line, the cornice work around the penthouse was mostly in place, and the new sidewalks on the south and east sides were largely completed. Although the main columns on the north side were not completed by year's end, those on the east, south, and west sides were, giving these aspects of the building a nearly finished appearance.

It had been hoped that Phase IV of the building would be out to bid by the end of 1974. Unavoidably, however, issuance of the specifications was delayed and it is now expected that these will be issued in late January or early February.

Technical specifications for the compact bookstack installation were completed in December and this procurement should go to bid during February. Meanwhile, the Architect of the Capitol arranged for a mock-up installation of the track system for the compact bookstacks on the basement level of the building. These were completed and ready for inspection and evaluation by Library staff at the end of the year.

Some additions to the office mock-up at the Pickett Street Annex were made during the fall in preparation for evaluation early in 1975.

As the Phase IV drawings neared completion, the work of the Building Planning Office turned increasingly to the development of interior layouts, furniture selection, and related problems. On the basis of new five-year staff projections, during the fall, several revisions of previous office layouts were required.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Affirmative Action

The Library's Affirmative Action Plan for Fiscal Year 1975 was approved by the Librarian of Congress and became effective in July. During the past six months, significant progress has been made toward the achievement of each of the priority objectives and continuing Affirmative Action programs. During this period, the Library also made a significant Affirmative Action change in its Intern Program.

Priority Objective 1: Expand Affirmative Action Training, Appraisal, and Promotion Program (TAP). In an expanded program for fiscal year 1975, the Library committed 50 positions for the Affirmative Action Training Appraisal and Promotion program. This represented an increase of 24 positions above the 26 positions initially allocated to the program in fiscal year 1974 (although 35 selections were actually made last year). Thirty-one selections have been made so far this fiscal year, and the second phase of selections will start on February 15.

Priority Objective 2: Research the Status of Women in the Library of Congress, Communicate the Results of this Research, Develop a Women's Action Plan, and Sponsor a Speakers Program. A Federal Women's Program Committee was organized with representation from each department in the Library under the direction of the Federal Women's Coordinator. The committee has been active in sponsoring two speakers before Library management, Catherine East, Executive Secretary of the Citizen's Advisory Council on the Status of Women, and Daisy Fields, President of Fields Associates and founder and past national president of Federally Employed Women (FEW). In addition, the committee has been engaged in a series of research projects on the status of women at the Library of Congress, the results of which will be released during the second half of the fiscal year.

Priority Objective 3: Evaluate Library Qualifications Requirements for Job Relatedness. This task was divided into a series of sub-tasks for more effective analysis. Sub-task one was defined as "An Analysis of Qualifications Requirements Published in Position Vacancy Announcements Between 1971 and 1974." All of the vacancy postings were analyzed in terms of the amount of education and/or experience required for various jobs and at various grade levels of jobs so as to determine and measure the consistency of the requirements over the past three years. This sub-task is near completion and the results will be released during January.

The second sub-task of this objective was defined as "A Race and Sex Analysis of Personnel Selectees Between 1971 and 1974." This study was based on the same Position Vacancy Announcements studied in Sub-Task One, except the emphasis this time was on the identification of the successful applicants by sex and race. This analysis is expected to be completed during January 1975 and released in February.

Sub-Task Three of the Qualification Study Objective was defined as "A Description and Analysis of the Library of Congress System for Establishing Job Qualifications Requirements." This study purports to answer the question "What is the process by which certain requirements are attached to certain positions?" This Sub-Task requires a series of depth inter-

views with Library officers and supervisors who influence or determine such requirements. This study was launched in November and all interviews in the Law Library and the Processing Department were completed. The target completion date of this Sub-Task is March 15.

The final Sub-Task of the Qualifications Study Objective is still being defined. A plan of analysis and study procedure is scheduled for completion March 1.

Priority Objective 4: Develop a Program to Consider the Special Needs of Spanish-Surnamed Applicants and Employees. The Library initiated its program to increase awareness of needs for opportunities for Spanish-surnamed applicants and employees during this period mainly through contact between the Library of Congress Spanish Coordinator and Spanish Coordinators of other Federal agencies, and through an initial information effort about the Library's Equal Employment Opportunity program directed at Spanish-surnamed employees.

Contact with other Spanish Coordinators was fruitful in terms of discovery of the nature of similar programs at other agencies, how they are operated, problems encountered, and their effectiveness.

A computer printout of all Spanish-surnamed employees was secured and these employees received two memoranda from the Coordinator during this reporting period. The first memorandum in September was on the Equal Employment Opportunity program in general and the Sixteen-Point (Spanish Speaking) Program in particular. The Coordinator's second memorandum of November described how discrimination complaints are processed in the Library of Congress, identified the staff of the Equal Opportunity Office, and reported on progress in the Sixteen-Point (Spanish Speaking) Program throughout the Federal Civil Service.

Priority Objective 5: Research and Analyze Mobility Patterns at the Library of Congress. This study will focus on the career patterns of professional librarians (Job Series 1410) and library technicians (Job Series 1411), by far the largest occupational group in the Library of Congress (approximately 50 percent). Records of all individuals in these series were selected for a model designed to evaluate rate of promotion and factors that seemed to retard or enhance promotion. The rate of promotion was defined as the time required to move from one grade to another (higher grade), and the retardant or enhancement factors used include education, foreign language skills, race, and sex. Time utilized for this project requires extensive manual input of data for computer analysis. It is approximately 24 percent complete. The target date for completion is April 15.

Training, Counseling, Tuition Support Programs

For the first six months of fiscal 1975, $25,900 was expended for tuition for 141 employees in GS-7/GT-7 or below to advance their education or to acquire skills that would enable the employee to compete for higher grade positions within the Library. During the same period, the Library contracted with the United States Department of Agriculture Graduate School to provide instruction for 40 employees to pass the high school (GED) equivalency exam. Four employees passed the exam after the first portion of the instruction in which 32 were participants. The remainder are continuing with the program. One hundred and seventy-nine employees received career development counseling, some including testing. All participants in the Tuition Support Program received career counseling.

Intern Program

The Library conducted a survey of minority students in all accredited schools of library science. This survey was conducted in support of a recommendation that schools be requested to nominate two candidates for the Library of Congress Intern Program instead of one, as has been the rule in the past. In his letter to library schools announcing the Intern Program for 1975, the Librarian stated that "in accordance with the objectives of the Library's Affirmative Action Program, schools are encouraged to include minority group candidates in their nominations for consideration in the Intern Program."

Equal Opportunity Office

The Equal Opportunity Office has continued its effort to secure statistical data relative to minorities in order to further the aims of the Equal Opportunity Program. Included in this assignment is its responsibility for control of minority personnel data in the framework of a positive continuing program.

Department directors are provided with monthly reports on discrimination matters and complaints within their individual areas. One objective is cooperative effort among the EO Office, the Personnel Office, and the departments on the speedy resolution of as many problems as possible.

Review of LCR 2010-3.1, the Equal Opportunity regulation, has been continuous during the second six months of implementation. Suspension of personnel actions relating to complaints under investigation is

being evaluated. Staff input has been invaluable relative to this matter. The objective of the office is to exercise discretion and weigh all factors concerned before requesting suspension of personnel actions. In accordance with requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1974, the LCR will include age as a category for discrimination complaints and steps to overcome barriers to employment in this area are currently under study by the EO Office.

Within the July-December 1974 period, there were 50 matters pertaining to discrimination handled by the EO Office, of which 45, or 90 percent were resolved at the Counselor level. The five remaining matters became formal complaints. Of these, two were resolved by Equal Opportunity Officers and three are pending. There were seven formal investigations conducted by the Equal Opportunity Office, and four hearings were scheduled for a Hearing Examiner.

ACQUISITIONS

National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC)

In order to provide further assistance to the research library community through the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging, two special reporting and searching projects have been established on an experimental basis. Selected NPAC participant libraries are reporting U.S. imprints (1974 +) and Chinese and Korean titles (1973 +) that they have actually received but for which they have failed to find LC catalog cards in the depository set. These reports will enable the Library of Congress to follow up in the standard NPAC mode by upgrading cataloging priorities for titles already in hand and by speedily ordering reported titles for demand cataloging.

The NPAC Regional Acquisitions Office in Rio de Janeiro is proceeding with plans to issue its preliminary cataloging for newly acquired Brazilian publications through a published accessions list similar to those now published for South Asia, Southeast Asia, East Africa, and the Middle East. The first list is expected to appear early in 1975.

Net receipts for cataloging from the 24 countries presently covered by NPAC shared cataloging arrangements declined in fiscal 1974 to approximately 87,000 titles from 96,000 in fiscal 1973 and a high of 106,000 titles in fiscal 1972. Net receipts for cataloging during the first five months of fiscal 1975 (July-November), however, appear to be at the same level as fiscal 1972 and fiscal 1973 (approximately 40,000 titles for the five month period) compared with only 35,500 titles received during the same period in fiscal 1974.

Special Foreign Currency Program

In fiscal 1975 for the first time, LC was authorized by the Congress to use non-P.L. 480 excess currencies for the funding of the program for India. Hence, the use of P.L. 480 as a designation for the over-all Program encompassing Egypt, India, Pakistan, and Poland is no longer completely accurate. The term Special Foreign Currency Program is being used instead.

The Middle East Program suffered a temporary setback as the result of a fire in late June 1974 which caused extensive damage to the premises of the Library's Cairo office. Working out of space lent by the U.S. Embassy, the Cairo staff was able to continue acquiring and distributing publications with only minor interruption; publication of the *Accessions List* was somewhat delayed. Rehabilitation of the office was virtually complete by the end of November and operations are back to normal.

Acting on recommendations made by the Association of Research Libraries' Committee on the Middle East, the Library revised the list of Middle East program participants. Four former participants were dropped and five new institutions added.

Six participants are to be added to the South Asia Program this month, for a new total of 25, following the 1973 restructuring of the program which allows participants to receive either comprehensive or basic sets in the languages of their choice. The restructuring resulted in a significant reduction of costs and made possible participation on a greatly reduced scale. The New Delhi office is presently engaged in a review of the English-language program and expects to give participants the option of selecting serials from a basic list. This plan has already been put into effect by the Karachi office and is working well.

Exchange and Gift Division Activities

The Government Printing Office has announced another increase in the subscription price for the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications.* Effective immediately, subscriptions will cost $21.90 per year, $5.50 additional for foreign mailing. Single monthly issues will be sold for $1.50, except the June and December issues, which will cost $2.45 each, and the *Index,* which will sell for $2.10. The price changes will be noted in the January 1975 issues of the *Checklist.*

State documents receipts from July through

November 1974 numbered 49,864 pieces, an increase of 8,251 pieces over last year's total for these months. To cope with the steady increase in gross receipts and in the workload of the *Checklist*, a fifth bibliographer position has recently been added to the State Documents Section's staff. The new staff member is a successful candidate of the Training/Appraisal/Promotion Program (TAP).

Non-GPO Imprints Received in the Library of Congress in 1973 was published in the summer of 1974. It includes 131 serials and 336 monographic titles, and may be purchased from the Card Division for $1.25.

Receipts of Federal documents from the Government Printing Office and the individual agencies show a decline from last year's July-November totals. There has been a decrease of 24 percent in the number of publications received from GPO, and a 15 percent decrease from individual agencies. It is too early to determine whether this is a temporary fluctuation or an indication of a general trend. Receipts continue to arrive under the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act; to date, 182 charters and 104 reports have been received. Activities of the Documents Expediting Project are being sustained at the high levels reached last year.

Order Division Activities

Blanket order arrangements throughout the world continued to be monitored and refined to secure comprehensive coverage of significant new publications. Specifications for both the general and law blanket orders were translated into Spanish, French, and Arabic to promote improved understanding of the terms and conditions. Receipts from individual blanket order dealers in Latin America increased. The Assistant Chief of the Order Division completed the compilation of a "Third World Book Dealer List" for the Resources Section of ALA's Resources and Technical Services Division.

A literature and book dealer survey of trends in book production and book prices was initiated to secure data on volume and costs of publications throughout the world. This information was supplemented by personal interviews with book dealers by the Assistant Chief during her visit to Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Thailand, and during visits to the Order Division by dealers' representatives from Canada, France, Germany, the Netherlands, the Philippines, and Taiwan. The costs of serial and periodical subscriptions continue to climb. The cost of the majority of subscription orders for Italy alone rose 30 percent this year. The procedures for processing sample serial issues submitted by the Library's overseas offices were revised to insure more prompt notification of decisions as to whether or not to subscribe.

Library of Congress Interns that opted to spend extra time in the Order Division during their training period in the Processing Department were most helpful in assisting in the compilation of a card file index to sales of manuscript, autograph, and related materials of 20th century writers, scientists, and other public figures, and in completing charts and graphs of statistics of past and projected future receipts of materials purchased for the Library's collections.

CATALOGING

Although cataloging production figures for this period indicate a decline from the same period of the previous fiscal year, the percentage of decline has been decreasing.

On September 3, descriptive catalogers began to apply the revised rules for the description of monographs, chapter 6, of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* (AACR) incorporating the provisions of the *International Standard Bibliographic Description for Monographic Publications* (ISBD(M)). These revised rules are being applied totally to printed card, monographic cataloging (except, chiefly, revised reprints and titles published prior to 1821) for which full original cataloging is done, and at least partially to descriptions derived from national bibliographies. In an effort to attain maximum consistency of interpretation, the Principal Descriptive Cataloger's staff provided special guidance to the catalogers until they assimilated the revised rules.

Cataloging in Publication

The Cataloging in Publication program encompasses an ever increasing number of publishers. In calendar 1974, some 340 firms joined the program, bringing the total participants to 860, including several Federal agencies, and the annual production to nearly 18,000 titles. From the program's inception in July 1971, publishers have submitted more than 45,000 titles.

Cataloging Rules Development

During the fall, cataloging rules development work has been concentrated principally on reviews of the drafts of the rules for cataloging audiovisual mate-

rials, with special consideration directed to the comments from specialists in the field. At the same time, attention has been devoted to the further development of policies and procedures for the cataloging of these materials by Library of Congress staff.

In addition, the authors of the AACR have reached agreement on a series of revisions proposed by the British Library Association. These revisions include, principally, AACR 11 (published in *Cataloging Service*, Bulletin 111, Fall 1974) and AACR 3, 4, and 5 (published in *Cataloging Service*, Bulletin 112, Winter 1975).

Excellent progress was also made, in cooperation with a subcommittee of the Committee on Research Materials on Southeast Asia, on rules for the entry of Khmer and Lao names; on romanization tables for Khmer, Lao, and Pali; and on word division for Southeast Asian lanugages. Work on the romanization of Ottoman Turkish also progressed significantly.

Subject Headings

The MARC Development Office has completed production of the tape for the eighth edition of *Library of Congress Subject Headings*. Sizeable operations involved in the final printing and binding of this two-volume work make it unlikely that it will be available before mid-1975. The delay has made it possible, however, to incorporate into this edition all subject heading development through 1973, instead of 1972, as previously announced.

LC Classification

The fourth edition of Class A, Generalia, has been published and can now be purchased from the Card Division for $5 a copy. New editions of Classes U, Military Science, and V, Naval Science, are at the Government Printing Office; Class C, Auxiliary Sciences of History, is undergoing editorial revision in preparation for a new edition; and Classes G, Geography/Anthropology/Recreation, and H, Social Sciences, are being revised but will require considerable work before publication. Publication of a revised PN-PZ schedule has been temporarily shelved since the major revision in subclass PR, English Literature, was published in *Additions and Changes*, Nos. 169 and 171. A third edition of the *Outline of the Library of Congress Classification* has been prepared and is in the revision stages.

In law classification development, Class KD, Law of the United Kingdom and Ireland, has been published; Class KE, Law of Canada, is being developed in cooperation with the National Library of Canada which is represented at the Library of Congress by Ann Ray, a cataloger from the National Library staff; and work continues on the development of Class K, General Law, and KKC, Law of Germany.

Decimal Classification Activities

Planning and development of the 19th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification*, due in 1977 or later, continued during this period. The Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee met at the Library in November and recommended that the following sections receive major revision in the 19th edition: sociology, political parties, area notations for the British Isles, a complex of changes in the 900's dealing primarily with the treatment of civilization, and possibly music. Other sections previously proposed for major revision in the 19th edition—a totally new development for the life sciences, for example—presumably will be postponed until the 20th edition. The committee recommended that all other parts of the 19th edition should be routinely updated and expanded as necessary.

The classification activities of the division were at an all-time high with almost 50,000 titles classified during the July-December period. Nearly all titles cataloged by the Library in English and French as well as a selection of those in other western languages were classified. With the stimulus of continuing studies demonstrating the importance and usefulness of Dewey as a medium for searching machine-readable bibliographic records, the Library announced that it was its intention, subject to Congressional appropriations and space considerations, to expand Dewey coverage in the years ahead to include all titles in the MARC program.

Close coordination continued with the *British National Bibliography*, the *Australian National Bibliography*, and *Canadiana*, with the objective of achieving as high a degree of agreement in classification as may be possible.

MARC Editorial Division

On October 17, the MARC Editorial Division verified its 500,000th bibliographic record. These records cover both monographic and audiovisual materials. During the past six months, the division has been recruiting and training additional staff in preparation for expanding the MARC program to include German, Portuguese, and Spanish language monographs. Input will begin with 1975 imprints but will eventually be expanded to cover all current cataloging in these languages.

SERIALS

Serials Cataloging

The Library of Congress, under its responsibility to both the American library community and to the International Serials Data System (ISDS), is continuing its effort to resolve differences between current serial cataloging practices and ISDS requirements. In addition, there are certain problems that arise when converting serial entries into machine-readable form. Rule interpretations that have been issued to LC catalogers to assist in answering these two needs were published in *Cataloging Service*, Bulletin 112, Winter 1975.

CONSER

Work continued on LC's participation in the CONSER (CONversion of SERials) project. Supported and managed by the Council on Library Resources, this effort has for its goal the development of a large-scale machine-readable data base for serials through the contributions of several institutions entering and sharing bibliographic data via the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) system. To this end, two OCLC terminals and printers were installed and are being used in a training mode in anticipation of the beginning of the project early in 1975. Library of Congress participation in CONSER, other than ISSN (International Standard Serials Number) and Key Title assignment and validation done by the National Serials Data Program, will consist of: (1) inputting of records for all new cataloging, (2) authentication of all non-Canadian names in the data base, and (3) authentication of the complete cataloging record if previously cataloged by the Library of Congress.

National Serials Data Program

The National Serials Data Program (NSDP), in addition to continuing its systematic registration of U.S. serial publications through the assignment of the International Standard Serial Number has been involved in other areas of serial control as well. Working closely with the Serial Record Division and the MARC Development Office, the NSDP has been instrumental in the planning and development work preliminary to the initiation of the CONSER Project. The NSDP will be interacting with this project by retrieving and working with the data contributed by the CONSER participants. NSDP staff have been responsible for much of the work on the editing manual to be used by participants in this project and have contributed in large measure to the determination of data element specifications, system processing, and system output requirements.

In November, just before the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) Conference, the NSDP sponsored the first meeting of the National and Regional Center Directors of the International Serials Data System (ISDS). The ISDS is the first operating element in the UNESCO/UNISIST Programme, a plan for development of international cooperation in the exchange of information. The NSDP serves as the United States representative to the ISDS. In addition to the International Center in Paris, centers are designated in the following countries: Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Argentina, Japan, Sweden, Finland, and the Soviet Union acting for the COMECON (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) countries. Although only the first three countries mentioned have operational centers, all of these centers (and others as they are established) will be responsible for the registration of serials published within their countries. The International Center is responsible for providing ISSN for serials not covered by operational centers.

The NSDP has received a grant from the National Science Foundation for a two-year project for the development of a large core data base of serials in science and technology, according to the ISDS requirements, and intended to be of use to the abstracting and indexing community as well as the library world. Work on this project has been delayed with the concurrence of the National Science Foundation until initiation of the CONSER Project which will provide the systems capability of the OCLC system to the project.

CARD DISTRIBUTION SERVICES

Volume of Orders Received

Orders for catalog cards in the current fiscal year are running nine percent less than at the comparable time in fiscal year 1974, 17 percent less than in fiscal year 1973, and 28 percent less than in fiscal year 1972. In fiscal year 1974, the sales of cards comprised about 38.9 percent of total sales, while "non-card" items such as MARC tapes, book catalogs, technical publications and proofsheets comprised the larger volume of 61.1 percent.

Reduction in Force

A second reduction in staff was made necessary in December 1974 because of the reduced workload

resulting from fewer orders by the library community for sets of catalog cards. In this reduction, as in the earlier one in February 1974, all staff members whose positions were to be abolished were offered other positions in the Library. By June 30, 1975, it is estimated that the Card Division will be operating with a budgeted staff of 252, down considerably from its plateau of several years ago of 423 authorized positions.

This in no way implies that the Library will neglect the direct sale of individually ordered catalog card sets to libraries. On the contrary, the Library will continue to sell individual sets of catalog cards to anyone or any organization wishing to buy them, and manpower and funding for this service will be kept as high as the volume of individual card orders will support.

Price Increases

For the first time since 1969, the price charged for sets of catalog cards was raised, from 35 cents for a set of eight cards to 45 cents if the Library of Congress card number is given. The searching charge, when cards are ordered by author and title, was raised from 40 cents to 60 cents. The rapidly escalating costs of the four "P's"—personnel, paper, printing, and postage—necessitated this increase in card prices, effective January 1.

Those same four factors combined to bring about an increase in the price of two of the major publications distributed by the Card Division, the *National Union Catalog* and *Books: Subjects.* The price of the former in 1975 will be $1,025; the price of the latter, $800. As with the price of cards, the subscription price for the book catalogs must be determined in accordance with the 1902 statute upon which the distribution price of LC cataloging is based. Costs of printing and distribution, plus a factor of 10 percent, must be computed in establishing selling prices for all items sold by the Card Division.

Bibliographic Services—MARC

Using statistics based on the first four months of fiscal year 1975, the Card Division will be providing approximately 67 subscribers by June 30 with MARC data for about 127,000 titles per year—English, French, German, Spanish, and Portuguese titles cataloged by the Library and also titles for films and other materials for projection which have been cataloged, as well as titles for maps. The subscribers to these tapes include commercial firms, the principal cooperative processing centers in the United States, government, research, public and university libraries in the United States, and libraries or other research organizations in Canada, Australia, England, France, Italy, Taiwan, Japan, Norway, Denmark, and Germany.

BOOK CATALOGS

1968-1972 Quinquennial of the *National Union Catalog*

March 19 is the scheduled date for completion of the shipment of the 1968-1972 *National Union Catalog* to its subscribers by the publisher, J. W. Edwards, Inc., Ann Arbor, Mich. This quinquennial consists of 128 volumes, 56 more than the 1963-1967 edition. Volumes 1-104 constitute the *Author List*, and 105-119 the *Register of Additional Locations.* There are also two separately numbered special catalogs—a five-volume *Music and Phonorecords* catalog with a three-volume author/subject index, and a four-volume *Motion Pictures and Filmstrips* catalog with three volumes of title listings and one-volume subject index.

All volumes of the author list and the first four of the *Register* (105-108) have been sent to the subscribers, and volumes 109 through 114 were scheduled for shipment on December 13. Volumes 115 through 117 are ready for mailing and will be sent along with the final two *Register* volumes (118 and 119) when these are ready. The review copies for these last two volumes have now been received in the Catalog Publication Division.

The *Music* and *Films* catalogs are presently at the folding and cutting stage, and review copies should have left Ann Arbor in the third week of December. When these have been approved, the work of the Catalog Publication Division on this five-year cumulation will be completed.

The 128 volumes of the quinquennial contain 86,255 pages with 3,961,675 entries; 815,937 of these are references. The *Register* lists 10,442,110 locations of which 4,948,546 were manually processed and published in nine volumes (105-113), while 5,493,564 were computer produced and published in five volumes (114-118). Volume 119 contains the alphabetical listings. The five computer volumes are the first so produced after the decision was made to automate production of the *Register.*

Current National Union Catalog

Work on the 1973 annual of the *National Union Cata-*

log, with a total of 15,411 pages in 16 volumes, has been completed. The final volume of page copy was forwarded to the Government Printing Office in August and all galleys have been checked for binding and returned to GPO. Volumes one through four have been bound and mailed to the subscribers.

As an example of the steady increase in size of the *NUC*, there were 12.5 percent more pages in the 1974 September quarterly than in its 1973 counterpart. The 1974 September issue consisted of five parts totaling 4,493 pages, while the 1973 September quarterly contained 4,265 pages.

National Union Catalog—Register of Additional Locations

The automation program through which part of the Register for the 1968-1972 quinquennial was produced was used to prepare the entire *Register* which will be published as part of the 1973 *National Union Catalog*. This *Register* will contain 1,788,208 added locations which were keyed by a local data processing firm under contract to LC. The first of five reels of magnetic tapes was sent to the Government Printing Office for photocomposition of page copy early in December. The task of keying approximately 2.5 million locations for the 1974 annual issue of the *Register* is being done under contract by another local data processing firm. This keying is expected to be completed by late December.

Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Subjects

A new invitation for bids for publication of the *Books: Subjects* quinquennial cumulation for 1970-1974 was sent to prospective publishers on July 26, 1974, and Rowman and Littlefield of Totowa, N.J., was the successful bidder. The *Books: Subjects* quarterly for April-June 1974 was shipped to the Government Printing Office on August 28 and was ready for mailing to subscribers October 24. The July-September quarterly was sent to GPO on November 8. Both issues appear in three volumes.

Preparation of the 1973 annual has been almost completed. The first 13 volumes of the 16 volumes were sent to the printer between June 28 and December 11 and the final three volumes were ready for printing December 20. The 15,720 pages of text in this annual are the largest number of pages ever to be required for an annual issue of *Books: Subjects*.

In accordance with previous practice, in order to expedite the publication of the 1970-1974 quinquennial, an annual cumulation of *Books: Subjects* will not be published for 1974. A fourth quarterly, however, covering the period October-December 1974, will be issued to all subscribers. This special issue will include all belles lettres and retrospective entries that are normally excluded from the quarterly issues and are contained instead in the annual cumulation. Work on this large publication is well in hand but it probably will not be completed until spring 1975.

Music, Books on Music, and Sound Recordings

The 1973 annual cumulation of *Music, Books on Music, and Sound Recordings* was sent to the printer on September 23 and proof copies were received November 26. This first annual of the newly expanded catalog contains some 10,950 cards printed by the Library of Congress and 3,214 entries submitted by the seven cooperating libraries. This annual issue will be bound in cloth for the first time.

Camera copy for the semiannual issue for January-June 1974 was sent to the Government Printing Office December 10. Some 5,900 LC cards are included, together with 1,567 reports from the other libraries.

Films and Other Materials for Projection

The first annual edition of *Films and Other Materials for Projection* was delayed by a variety of technical problems, and the installation of a new computer delayed the appearance of the quarterly issues for 1974. The 1973 annual issue was finally mailed to subscribers October 17 and the dianegatives for January-March 1974 were sent to GPO on December 2. Editorial work has been completed on all 1974 entries, and production of the quarterly issues should now proceed rapidly.

Monographic Series

The first issue of *Monographic Series* was mailed to subscribers November 13. Dated January-March 1974, the 941 pages of this new quarterly contain 20,909 entries representing more then 12,000 series published throughout the world. The issue for April-June 1974 was sent to the printer November 15 and the July-September quarterly was sent to the printer December 20. All newly issued or newly revised cards printed by the Library of Congress for monographs published in series are included in this publication, whether or not the series statement is traced as a secondary entry on the printed card.

Library of Congress
Name Headings with References

All personal and corporate names, geographical names used for jurisdictions of civil governments, and uniform title headings for anonymous works are included in the new catalog, *Library of Congress Name Headings with References,* provided that each requires one or more references. The first issue of this new cataloging tool for libraries was shipped to the Government Printing Office on October 17 and is expected to be distributed during the first week of January 1975. Its 224 pages, dated January-March 1974, contain approximately 10,000 headings and references, whether these have been newly established or are newly revised forms of entries prepared for older works. The April-June issue for 1974 was sent to the printer December 18, and work is well advanced on the July-September issue.

Newspapers in Microform

Newspapers in Microform 1973 will be the first annual supplement to the two-volume cumulation, *Newspapers in Microform: United States, 1948-1972* and *Newspapers in Microform: Foreign Countries, 1948-1972.* About 13,000 reports will be presented in this supplement, which will include both domestic and foreign newspapers. The editorial work is nearly completed and publication is projected for the spring of 1975.

National Register of Microform Masters

Editorial work has been completed on the 1974 annual of the *National Register of Microform Masters.* Some 52,000 entries will be included in this issue, bringing to more than 275,000 the number of reports that have been issued since 1970. The 1974 annual will be available early in 1975.

Chinese Cooperative Catalog

A major step toward realization of the proposed *Chinese Cooperative Catalog* was taken in November when the Library was informed that the twelve libraries with the major Chinese collections in this country would send catalog cards to the Catalog Publication Division for inclusion in the new catalog. The twelve libraries were selected by the Association for Asian Studies' Committee on East Asian Libraries after lengthy discussions with the Library of Congress about the contents, frequency, and cost of the proposed publication. The plan adopted involves monthly publication in book form of LC preliminary cards, LC printed cards, and cards contributed by the cooperating libraries. The catalog cards will represent both current and retrospective materials and are being published in an effort to reduce duplication of cataloging in the various libraries acquiring Chinese materials.

The Library of Congress has sent the cooperating libraries instructions on the style and format of the cards to be submitted and asked that the cards be forwarded to LC beginning January 1. It is expected that each monthly issue will contain about 1,500 cards, mounted eight to the page and arranged by romanized titles without cross references. This title approach seems to offer the best means of access to cataloging reports which may not be uniform in their choice of main entry or in details of their presentation. The pages will be photographed at only a 25 percent reduction in order to preserve the legibility of the Chinese characters, and each card will be presented in its physical entirety, in order that it may be reproduced photographically by the user if this seems desirable. Specifications for the printing of the catalog are now being worked out, and the publication of the January issue is scheduled for end of February. *The Chinese Cooperative Catalog* will be sold by the Card Division at $155 for the twelve 1975 issues.

National Union Catalog
of Manuscript Collections

The Manuscript Section, Descriptive Cataloging Division, continues to catalog and publish descriptions of about 2,000 manuscript collections annually. The cataloging of the 1973 and 1974 reports has been combined into one volume presenting a total of 2,133 collections; publication will be in the spring of 1975. The index, which will be the final cumulation of indexes for the five years, 1970-1974, will be published as a separate volume.

Pre-1956 National Union Catalog

Between July 1 and December 13, 1974, the National Union Catalog Publication Project advanced from Massachusetts, Method of Assessing Damages . . . to Morlwyd, pseud. On this editorial journey through the interior of the letter "M," many States and other political jurisdictions were encountered (for example, Mexico, Michigan, Milan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Montreal) as were several voluminous authors (Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Milton, Molière) and difficult title and corporate entry sections (Memoir and its many derivatives, Miscellany, Methodist Church, Moravian Church). In sum, a typical section of an atypical, massive file was

brought under control.

By December 13, 1974, 349 volumes had been published, with coverage through McDermott, Virginia; enough cards to fill an additional 38 volumes had been edited and shipped to the publisher, and the total number of edited cards since the Project's beginning stood at 6,614,775.

MARC DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

Despite the demands on MARC Development's staff and resources, work has continued toward defining an automated core bibliographic system at the next level of detail. Figures for estimated file size and growth, and types of online indexes were compiled, as well as projected staff and hardware needs for the next five years in order to accomplish the goals established in the master guidelines for the Core Bibliographic System. In addition to this effort, several papers were prepared on the relationship of this system to the Library's role in an automated National Bibliographic Service.

To accelerate the work in this area, the Council on Library Resources has awarded funds to LC for the following: (1) a pilot project for the Library of Congress (a) to receive MARC records from a selected group of other libraries that have transcribed cataloging data from LC source records (records cataloged by LC but outside the scope of the MARC Distribution Service), (b) to validate these records in the Library's Official Catalog, and (c) to disseminate these records through the distribution service; (2) an investigation of the hardware configuration necessary to implement the LC Core Bibliographic System and the National Bibliographic Service; and (3) development of a communications format to transmit records to the *National Union Catalog*. The latter two projects are being performed with contractual support.

During this reporting period, a significant milestone was reached in the Multiple Use MARC System (MUMS), the major machine component of the Core Bibliographic System. The modules of MUMS, which support the redesign of the MARC input system and the automated Process Information File, were completed and the MARC Redesign modules were placed in production status.

A security function has been added to the MUMS system and an investigation initiated regarding the security requirements to prevent compromising of data and access to files by unauthorized persons. A study was prepared describing the security features available through the Customer Information Control System (CICS), a software package used by LC. The project definition phase of the security function is nearly complete.

Since July 1974, preliminary catalogers in the Descriptive Cataloging Division have used the Early MARC Search (EMS) system of the automated Process Information File project to identify duplicates, resulting in a significant reduction in the time needed to search American trade books. The records in the EMS file consist of abbreviated MARC records and are accessible by LC card number. A refinement of the EMS system to retrieve records by search keys and to qualify queries when multiple responses are obtained is in the final testing stages. A few other divisions in the Processing Department are already using the EMS file to search by LC card number, and it is expected that the use of EMS will expand as soon as the search key capability is added. Full MARC records will be available for searching through the EMS system as soon as additional computer core storage is obtained in early calendar 1975.

Because the contract to install a status device system for the Automated Process Information File (APIF) was cancelled, work has begun on issuing a new Request for Proposal. In addition, a review of APIF requirements for a status device system is in progress.

The Library Order Information System (LOIS) project staff completed their fourth task, which brings under automated control all Order Division records pertaining to purchase subscriptions. The functional specifications for task five, which provides fiscal control of the Order Division's book material fund, has been completed. The resulting document is being used as the basis for design specifications. Preliminary file layouts have also been constructed. Concurrent with these efforts, the LOIS staff has produced a data-element dictionary to assist project programmers by providing them with a central source of information concerning data elements in the LOIS system. The dictionary will also make documentation and maintenance easier by standardizing names and definitions.

By the end of calendar year 1974, the MARC Distribution Service had distributed approximately 490,500 records for books (English- and French-language monographs and CIP titles), 23,000 film records, 13,000 records for serials, and 10,000 map records. The MARC Editorial Division will begin the input of monograph records for German, Spanish, and Portuguese in early 1975.

Programming support for the current batch-oriented MARC system has continued and includes such tasks as addition of new fields to the various formats and updating format recognition keyword lists in anticipation of new languages to be processed.

The MARC system is also being redesigned to provide an online correction capability. Acceptance testing of the first phase of this on-line system is expected to begin early in calendar year 1975. The redesign staff spent most of this reporting period producing manuals and training MARC Editorial Division input personnel in the use of the Four-Phase CRT terminals. Work is in progress on the functional specifications for the next phases of this project to provide full statistics, validation, and interface with the full master data base.

The MARC Development Office is coordinating the LC efforts related to the CONSER Project. A draft editor's manual and a document containing agreed-upon bibliographic procedures have been prepared and are being viewed by CONSER participants. Changes in the MARC serials format proposed by CONSER were submitted to MARBI (the ALA Committee on Representation in Machine-Readable Form of Bibliographic Information), and the MARBI reactions are being evaluated. Changes to handle the revised format by the MARC system have been made.

Use of the MARC data base for retrieval purposes continues to increase. In addition to the 20 monthly runs for current awareness purposes, numerous requests have been received from staff members in the Reference and Processing Departments and the Congressional Research Service. Work on an improved version of the MARC Retriever is in progress. When this version is complete, it will be modified to handle Multiple Use MARC System records.

The interim book catalog production system used to compile *Films and Other Materials for Projection* from MARC film records will make it possible for the annual cumulation to appear earlier than in the past. A proposal has also been submitted to the Catalog Publication Division to include in machine-readable form the producer's list that appears at the beginning of each catalog. Work is also in progress on a generalized book catalog production system that will incorporate the capability of generating cross references from the machine-readable authority files.

Another significant milestone has been reached with the beginning of a name authority project. The Library expects to begin capturing name authority records with references in 1975 for subsequent dissemination by the MARC Distribution Service. MARC system programs are being modified under contract with the Washington State Library. The first draft of a communications format for authority records (names and subjects) was completed.

Work on LC subject authority records is continuing in three major areas. Programming to validate the existing machine-readable subject headings file for the existence of reciprocal cross references and to add more detailed content designators for tracings is in progress. These tasks must be completed before the subject headings file can be distributed to users. Another task involves capturing subject headings at an earlier point in the processing cycle, thus providing the Subject Cataloging Division with more products from the automated system. Much of this data is then included in the printed supplements to *Library of Congress Subject Headings.*

Although the supplements to the subject headings list are being produced through the automated system on a more timely basis, there will still be a considerable delay before the eighth edition of *Library of Congress Subject Headings* (LCSH) is available to other libraries. For this reason, a microform evaluation project, using microform editions of LCSH, is being conducted by the MARC Development Office with contractual support. Various kinds of microforms are being produced for use by a selected group of libraries. Results of this study should provide valuable data for the Library in determining the optimum cumulation pattern for LCSH, the best microform for a publication of this size, and possible uses for other LC book catalogs. Libraries which are not participating in the pilot study may purchase the experimental microform at an additional charge from the Card Division when they order the printed eighth edition. As soon as the price for the microform has been established, an announcement will be made in the LC *Information Bulletin.*

A pilot project will be started this year whereby contributing libraries can report their monographic holdings to the *Register of Additional Locations* in machine-readable form. Since libraries that have automated systems are printing a card to send to LC, which in turn has to reinput such data, this project is expected to benefit both other libraries and the Library. The project will begin with the New York Public Library and the Ohio College Library Center and, if successful, should be extended to other libraries.

During this reporting period, a project to produce the annual index to the *Monthly Checklist of State Publications* by automated techniques was begun. The functional specifications were completed, the

input editors and typists in the State Documents Section, Exchange and Gift Division, were trained, and the first drafts of the manuals which would be needed were completed. An evaluation of the system is under way and if the decision is to proceed, the 1975 index will be the first to be produced by the automated system.

The influence of the MARC system on library functions and activities throughout the world continues to increase. As the desirability for international library cooperation and information interchange becomes more apparent, so does the need for consistency and standardization of library practices and processes. Staff members in the MARC Development Office have spent increasing amounts of time participating in the activities of various national and international organizations, such as the American National Standards Institute, the RTSD/ISAD/RASD Committee on Representation in Machine-Readable Form of Bibliographic Information (MARBI), the CONSER Project, the International Standards Organization, and the IFLA Working Group on Content Designators. During the November 1974 IFLA meeting in Washington, the MARC Development Office received visitors from most of the countries represented at the meeting who were interested in obtaining information about various aspects of the MARC system and its development. In addition, the MARC Development Office staff participated in a meeting of the Working Group on Content Designators. At this meeting agreement was reached on the first draft of an international format for bibliographic communication. The draft will be circulated for comment and evaluation this spring.

TECHNICAL PROCESSES RESEARCH OFFICE ACTIVITIES

An analysis of the characteristics of a sample of current catalog records was made as part of the continuing study of dynamic file growth. One of the most interesting findings is that only 4.7 percent of the 1,645 discreet name headings that appeared on 1,000 sample records were incompatible with the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules.* This evidence of the relatively slight effect of the Library's policy of superimposition is attributable to three factors: (1) more than 31 percent of the headings were established for the record in hand; (2) about 30 percent of the "old" headings had been established since 1968 (the date AACR was adopted); and (3) the vast majority of headings would be established in the same form under either set of rules.

The study of subject retrieval in an automated system is now focusing on the results of specific subject searches employing LC subject headings, LC classification numbers, and Dewey Decimal numbers. The aim is to determine whether there is a basis for preferring one of these retrieval devices under particular conditions.

Since many categories of subject headings are excluded from the printed lists, there is no sound basis for estimating the number of distinct topical headings in the LC catalog when all subdivided forms are counted as separate headings. A study is under way to estimate the size of this population as an aid to the design of a means of subject access to the MARC data base.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS OFFICE

The Information Systems Office continued to develop and augment systems for the several Departments of the Library and for Congressional offices. A significant expansion of on-line services continued and the Office developed user requirements for future computer capacity and terminal equipment. Improvements in the control of the central teleprocessing facilities were undertaken to produce maximum system efficiency and to handle increased teleprocessing transaction between users and the central computer facility.

Responding to requests of the Congress, additional computer terminals were installed in both Houses as the use by the Congress of legislative data bases increased.

Technical Coordination Group

The Technical Coordination Group continued its studies of computer and telecommunications systems for mid-range and long-range planning. An outside contractor is working on a study for the Library on telecommunications alternatives for the LC computer complex. A Request for Proposal was prepared for two classes of cathode ray tube (CRT) terminals and was published in the *Commerce Business Daily*. Telecommunications problems affecting the reliability of Copyright Office operations were studied and a new system was installed which is expected to reduce terminal downtime by a significant amount.

Projections of computer capacity were made to 1980 and estimates of the required computer trans-

action on the central computer facility were made for the same time period. A new computer program package, FISCAL, was tested and evaluated in the preparation of recurring budget documents and in the preparation of equipment inventories, ordering plans, and management summaries.

System Development and Standards Office

A great many improvements have been made to the Customer Information Control System (CICS) which controls most of the teleprocessing systems in the Library. It is now possible to backspace a typewriter terminal in order to correct a mistake that has been made while typing and delete an entire line on such a terminal under CICS. The number of input messages during the last six months increased almost twofold. The Systems Programming staff made a number of changes to CICS which helped to improve the number of messages processed while reducing computer time for the processing.

A new version of the operating system was installed as well as faster communications lines. A remote job entry system was installed in the Copyright Office. This facility sends batch computer jobs over communications lines to the central computer. The jobs are processed and the printed output is sent back across the communications lines to the Copyright Office. This improvement will enable programmers assigned to Copyright Office applications to receive faster computer output and facilitate turnaround time for testing.

Computer Applications Office

The SCORPIO (Subject Content Oriented Retriever for Processing Information On-Line) is used to access files containing Issue Briefs, Legislative Information for the 93rd Congress and bibliographic citations. During the past six months the number of users has increased to about 300. A User's Guide was produced by the Information Systems Office to facilitate day-to-day access to the system by cathode ray tube terminals. By December 1974, the number of daily searches for information stored in the data bases being maintained exceeded 200. Comments and suggestions from users lead to a number of additional features and refinements. Two new commands were announced in September 1974—SCAN and FIND. SCAN enables the user to scan a data base sequentially by document indentifier; FIND enables the user to both select and display documents in the same keyboard operation. The location option was added to the bibliographic title/line display to facilitate finding cited documents in the CRS files. In December 1974, new features were demonstrated to users: a midpoint browse capability enables users to see terms displayed which can be selected as retrieval terms; a new display of bibliographic citations in a catalog card-type format; and all of the direct display commands for the SCORPIO files were simplified. The National Referral Center Master File consisting of descriptions of 10,000 information resources on virtually any topic in science and technology, including the social sciences, will be available to users under SCORPIO in January 1975.

Based upon Senate Resolution 345, the Librarian of Congress received a request in August 1974 to provide automation support for the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. The Committee had established the desirability of applying automated information processing techniques to the retrieval of information from Committee files and the generation of reports useful in Committee operations. The Computer Applications Office was assigned responsibility for assisting the Committee. It decided to adapt an existing bibliographic information retrieval system (BIBSYS) for the Committee's use as a Document Control System. The system was implemented after a series of staff meetings with the Committee to define the system characteristics and through the development of new software to meet unique requirements. The Document Control System enables Committee staff to retrieve abstracts of correspondence, transcripts, legislation, nominations hearings, treaties, and other documents by subject matter, author, date, agency, or any other parameter much faster than the documents themselves could be searched manually. An Automation Thesaurus System of foreign relations-related terms similar to the CRS Legislative Indexing Vocabulary was also developed. The system is used by the Committee as a controlled vocabulary to complement the Document Control System. The system enables Committee specialists to control under which subject term a document of interest might be indexed. Research is also being conducted on an automated system to produce those reports to the Congress from the Committee that are mandated by law. The possibility of converting the present system to the SCORPIO format is also under investigation. It is hoped that the system can serve as a prototype for other Senate Committees and offices of Congress.

In the Copyright Office the first *Catalog of Copyright Entries Sound Recordings* (1972) was produced using a machine-readable record to print camera-

ready copy for the Government Printing Office. The programming and systems design of the Copyright Office Publication and Interactive Cataloging System (COPICS) was completed. COPICS provides the capability to catalog all registration classes directly into a computer system. The entry portion of the system uses a CRT display to prompt a cataloger to enter required and optional data fields and allows the cataloger, reviser, or reviewer to correct, store, and retrieve the information until the catalog process is completed. Once the catalog procedure is completed, a registration is automatically processed to generate a three-by-five catalog card set, and the data fields that were formatted to create the catalog cards are stored for future generation of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* publication. As by-products of this system, statistical information will be maintained which will provide management with daily in-process and weekly production and user reports. The installation of COPICS was to be gradually phased into the three Cataloging Division sections, Arts, Music, and Books. Major hardware problems were encountered which delayed production use of the system until this month.

PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES

In the Binding Office, the 42 percent increase in binding appropriations provided the first million dollar budget for this operation. At the end of the year, materials being prepared for shipment to the binderies was in phase with the funds available.

In the Preservation Research Office, investigations continued on a number of important projects. Of particular interest is the laboratory's on-going study of various methods of deacidification. This investigation will ultimately result in useful comparisions of the effectiveness of such treatments, and of the special problems related to the deacidification of paper documents. Several reports have already resulted from this study and one major article has been prepared for publication.

In cooperation with a manufacturer of specialized laboratory equipment, the Library developed a compact air-conditioning unit for installation in library and museum exhibit cases which successfully holds the temperature of such cases from 18 to 20 degrees below the ambient and which can control humidity within any desired range. Eleven such units were ordered by the Library following completion of exhaustive testing of the prototype. Three of these units will be installed in specially designed cases being fabricated for the Library's exhibit of bicentennial materials, two will be used in new cases being designed to house the Gutenberg Bible and the Giant Bible of Mainz, and the remaining six will be installed in other exhibit cases.

Previous semiannual reports have referred briefly to the leaf-casting process, in which new paper pulp is used to repair or strengthen fragile or damaged documents. Leaf-casting equipment purchased last year from the Yissum Research Institute of the Hebrew National Library was too small to handle documents in large formats such as maps, posters, and similar materials. In order to provide facilities for handling such materials and to take advantage of several significant technical improvements developed by LC's Restoration Office, a contract for a new leaf-casting machine was awarded to a local fabricator in September. Because of the shortage of certain critical parts, the equipment is not yet operational, although the basic machine has been built and installed in the restoration workshops. This equipment adds an important new dimension to the capability of the Restoration Office for dealing with a number of special problems related to large format materials.

One of the associated problems in making the leaf-casting technique an effective and useful tool has been the difficulty of accurately calculating the areas of voids and other missing material to be restored. Working with one of the country's leading manufacturers, the Restoration Office has developed an electric eye scanning device which automatically determines the size of the area to be filled. This data is then fed into a hand-held computer, together with the formula for the type of pulp to be made, giving the operator the quantities required for the pulp desired.

PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE

The two-year renovation program of the Photoduplication Service Laboratory was completed in November. The concluding phase involved the complete renovation of the main laboratory and photographic area. The laboratory is now one of the most modern, custom, full-range photoreproduction laboratories in the world.

Soaring prices of materials and frequent increases in labor costs have necessitated an examination of the Service's fee schedule. It is anticipated that some change will be made during 1975. The last major fee

revision—effective in October 1972—was projected as adequate for a two-year period. Fortunately, despite unanticipated inflationary factors, the schedule has been maintained into the third year by a careful monitoring of costs.

The Service has filmed the first seven titles in the Latin American Gazette Program for the period 1970-1973. It is anticipated that the gazettes of the remaining Latin American countries will be filmed in the early spring.

Significant research materials identified and announced in the Photoduplication Service Circular Series during the past six months were: Women and Feminism (C-224); *Far Eastern Economic Review* (C-225); *Hoy* (C-226); Chinese Military Studies and Materials in English Translation (C-227); *The African Mail* (C-228); Frank Leslie's Other Publications (C-229); *Proceedings of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission* (C-230); Civil War Items, Rare or Unique (C-231); O.P.E.C. Publications (C-232); Philippine Statistical Titles (C-233); Dutch Statistical Titles (C-234); Latin American National Gazettes (C-235); and Hungarian Statistical Titles (C-236). Institutions interested in details and prices of the above listed collections should contact the Library of Congress Photoduplication Service, Department C, Washington, D.C. 20540, and request circulars by the above cited numbers.

FEDERAL LIBRARY COMMITTEE

The Federal Libraries Experiment in Cooperative Cataloging (FLECC) to test the effectiveness of on-line cataloging among Federal libraries which was established through the cooperative agreement that the Federal Library Committee entered into with the Ohio College Library Center now has commitments from 24 libraries. They are the Library of Congress, the National Agricultural Library, the National Library of Medicine and the libraries of the Department of the Army (Corps of Engineers, the Army Library, Army Materiel Command, the Army War College), the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the Central Intelligence Agency, Concept Analysis Agency, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Labor, the Department of Transportation, the Food and Drug Administration, Gallaudet College, the National Bureau of Standards, the National Institutes of Health, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency, the National Security Agency, the Smithsonian Institution, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Veterans Administration.

The link of the OCLC system to Tymshare was declared operational by FLC on July 15, 1974, following the completion by FLECC and OCLC of system tests at the Army War College in Carlisle, Pa. The OCLC-Tymshare service is available from almost any point in the world over standard telephone circuits using a teletype compatible terminal with upper and lower case and a line length of at least 72 characters. A CRT terminal should be capable of displaying at least 24 lines on a screen.

This dial-up access to OCLC which was made possible by the FLECC/OCLC agreement, was announced in the *OCLC Newsletter* of July 29, 1974. The increased flexibility of the OCLC network is due to the interfacing of minicomputers between OCLC's main computer in Columbus and teletype-like terminals in libraries. Libraries with teletype-like terminals can access the OCLC on-line system by telephone. The terminal operator simply picks up a telephone, dials a Tymnet number, and puts the phone in the cradle of a modem acoustic coupler. The operator sends a message on a teletype to a Tymnet computer in California which relays the message to a Tymnet node in Columbus. From the node, the message proceeds to OCLC's minicomputer, which reformats and forwards the message to OCLC's main computer. OCLC's computer sends the information back to the minicomputer, which again reformats and routes the message back along Tymnet to the teletype-like terminal. Although this process is slower than communicating by direct-access leased lines, it will enable small libraries with either a low volume of cataloging or a remote geographic location to participate in OCLC by means of a dial-up network.

Of the total of 35 terminals being used to access the OCLC system, eight are teletype compatible terminals using the Tymshare link. These include not only agency branch libraries throughout the United States, but libraries within the Metropolitan Washington Area who are using the teletype compatible terminals as their second or third terminal. The libraries in this area have been using the teletype compatible terminals primarily for the input of original cataloging for serial titles.

With the assistance of the Department of the Army, a request for proposals was announced for an evaluation of the FLECC/OCLC experimental project. Nine of the libraries will participate in the evaluation. The award to the successful bidder will be made in this month.

Four subcommittes have been established to: (1) study the findings and recommendations of the General Accounting Office, Review of Federal Library Operations in Metropolitan Washington; (2) study all aspects of Federal personnel practices and procedures dealing with the hiring, employment, and training of librarians and library technicians; (3) define statistical reporting to the Joint Financial Management Improvement Programs regarding the measuring and enhancing of productivity in the Federal Government; and (4) work with the GSA to try to establish the procurement of data bases through the Federal Supply Schedule.

MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

Recent acquisitions include the personal papers of Eugene Meyer and Kurt Vonnegut, the records of the Association of Research Libraries and the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, and the files of the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, deposited in the Library by Senate Resolution. Collections recently opened include the papers of Harold Ickes (June 1), Hugo L. Black (July 15), and Harlan F. Stone (January 2, 1975). Microfilm editions of the following have been completed: Harold Ickes diaries (12 reels, with index), Cordell Hull papers (118 reels, with guide), James Kent papers (7 reels, with guide), and Andrew Ellicott papers (2 reels, with guide).

Two publications in the series, Registers of Papers in the Manuscript Division, were issued: *J. Robert Oppenheimer* (No. 43) and *David Glasgow Farragut, John Gwinn, John Lowe, the Porter Family* (No. 34, part 19: Naval Historical Foundation Collection).

NATIONAL UNION CATALOG REFERENCE SERVICE

For the six-month period ending November 30, 1974, the Union Catalog Reference Unit (UCRU) handled 25,232 requests for locations and bibliographic information compared with 24,339 for the previous six-month period. The distribution in the near future of a questionnaire to elicit user evaluations of UCRU's services is planned.

SERVICES TO THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Intensive planning for a bibliographic system for blind and physically handicapped readers occupied the first half of this fiscal year for the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (DBPH). A three-year plan was developed which identified comprehensive steps for achieving an effective automated program.

Objectives outlined for 1974-1975 were the review of cataloging records and correcting and editing them as required, as preparation for input into a machine-readable format. During this year, a system study is being conducted on contract to determine the optimum design for a computerized system suited to the needs of the division and its network of regional and subregional libraries.

To date, every sub-task planned and begun to accomplish these long-range objectives has been completed on schedule. Bibliographic entries have been reviewed for completeness, relevancy, accuracy, and coverage, and merged into three card catalogs. This effort included a physical inventory of archival materials. An essential portion of this phase was to assure that all DBPH records conform to appropriate Library of Congress, MARC Development Office, DBPH, and other governmental standards. Basic documents were developed which are essential to the implementation of the conversion project.

A minimum of 25,000 DBPH catalog records will be converted to machine-readable form. The entries will include both mass-produced and the limited-production segments of the DBPH collection, which will form the nucleus of the union catalog of materials produced for the blind and physically handicapped.

Progress continued with the automated book production subsystem, which is now capable of tracking the status of book titles in process from selection, through production, to distribution to the cooperating library network. In addition, the Library of Congress computer center is utilizing data entered on-line at DBPH to produce records used in catalog card production for volunteer-produced materials.

A new Book Selection Policy, which was drafted in fiscal year 1974, was adopted and circulated to cooperating network libraries. This policy defines the philosophy of selection and the principles to be used in selecting materials for the blind and physically handicapped.

During this period DBPH received and reviewed a statistical report prepared under contract on a survey of braille readers. The purposes of the study were to

learn the kinds of books and magazines current braille readers like to read, and to gain current knowledge of the personal characteristics of these readers. The sample was drawn from a total reader population of more than 25,000 persons. The most significant finding was that braille readers, like talking book readers, read mainly for recreational purposes.

An innovation within the area of recorded materials was the beginning production of cassette titles at the speed of 15/16 ips. The purpose of this change was to achieve economics in the production process and facilitate use by readers. Approximately 250 titles to be produced at this speed are now in process.

Preparation for the January 1 opening of the Puerto Rico Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped was accomplished. This cooperating library is the 54th regional library in the program. As of the end of December, seven new subregional libraries are participating in this national reading service for the blind and physically handicapped.

MOTION PICTURE PROGRAM

The level of acquisition of motion picture and television materials remains quite high with contemporary films being added through the operation of the copyright law, the continuing operation of agreements with the American Film Institute, and other cooperative programs. Approximately 4,000 titles are being added yearly and over half of these are retrospective additions and are on nitrate-base. Videotapes are also being selected for addition to the collections, although changing technical standards in the industry appear to have slowed the acquisition of tapes during the past six months.

During the past 18 months, the cataloging staff of the Motion Picture Section has worked closely with the MARC Development Office on a pilot project which has resulted in the production of an extremely interesting and useful data base including 692 records and 191 cross references of the Kleine and Tayler Collections of early motion pictures. Printouts from this data base have already proven useful in the reference activities of the Motion Picture Section and the eventual publication of a catalog of the Kleine Collection is contemplated. At the present time the Motion Picture Section holds printouts in the following forms: shelflist cards, general staff printout, reference title catalog, reference index, nitrate title list, reference print list, Kleine reference title catalog, and Kleine reference index.

The principal preservation activity continues to be the copying of nitrate films onto acetate base by the Library's motion picture laboratory. It is anticipated that the laboratory will print, and thus preserve, about four million feet of deteriorating film this year.

NEWSPAPER PRESERVATION PROGRAM

Foreign Newspapers

Early in fiscal year 1975, the Library acquired, from Microfilming Corp. of America, positive microfilms of the London *Times* for January 1813-December 1951, thus completing the Library's film holdings of this important newspaper for 1785-1973. Microfilms of the London *Sunday Times* were also acquired for the period November 1822-December 1955, again completing the Library's holdings on film for the entire period 1822-1973.

Upon the recommendation of the Serial Division, a noteworthy exchange program for African newspapers was carried out during the Fall by the Library's Exchange and Gift Division and Northwestern University. Unbound holdings of 23 major African newspapers were acquired from Northwestern University and are currently being collated with the Library's holdings for microfilming by the Photoduplication Service.

The Serial Division, in cooperation with the ARL Center for Chinese Research Materials, prepared the Library's holdings of the Shanghai, China *North-China Daily News*, 1946-1951, for microfilming for addition to the Center's master negative, 1864-1945.

Domestic Newspapers

Major domestic titles being filmed at the Library of Congress during July-December 1974 are the Grand Rapids, Mich., *Herald*, 1888-1959 and the Santa Fe, N. Mex., *New Mexican*, 1888-1959. From commercial sources, major titles being acquired on film to replace the Library's holdings include the Minneapolis, Minn., *Tribune*, 1867-1946 and the Detroit, Mich., *News*, April 1935-June 1955.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

The third edition of *Directory of Federally Supported Information Analysis Centers* was published at the very beginning of the fiscal year. Originally a publication of the now defunct Committee on Scientific

and Technical Information (COSATI), the third edition was compiled by the National Referral Center as a Library publication, was printed in-house, and is being sold through the National Technical Information Service. The NRC resources analysts and the staff of the Publications Section then turned their efforts to the massive and still ongoing task of reconciling and upgrading NRC resources records following the machine merge of the old IRIS computer file used for internal NRC support operations and the Publications Section file used for photocomposition of the series *A Directory of Information Resources in the United States.* While the actual merge occurred in April, it took several months to produce the necessary editing tools and to convert various auxiliary files, such as subject cross-references, to compatible MARC formats. Yet to be completed is a similar conversion of the NRC Request Action Record File, which contains records on the servicing of requests for referral services. An exciting milestone, reached in mid-December, was an on-line search and display demonstration on a video terminal in the Information Systems Office of a test portion of the NRC file. This occurred just as a parallel effort was nearing fruition to access the NRC file on-line as part of the AEC/RECON data base complex at Oak Ridge, Tenn. That system has already been used throughout the reporting period to access *Nuclear Science Abstracts* and other related files at Oak Ridge. Another expansion of the division's on-line access capability was the addition, in September, on a trial basis, of the SDC ORBIT search service covering SCISEARCH, COMPENDEX, CHEMCON, and a number of other data bases of major relevance to the division's reference service operations. On the Science Serials project, ATS keyboarding of the 10,000 titles already coded is approximately 70 percent completed.

The *LC Science Tracer Bullet* and *List of Selected Resources* series continued to elicit enthusiastic responses from the public. The NRC brochure was reprinted—in part to satisfy a bulk requirement from the Special Libraries Association, which offered to mail it to its entire membership, along with a modified version of the basic NRC registration form. Other division publications included the *Antarctic Bibliography, Volume 6,* which was the first in that series to be computer-produced, and the related monthly *Current Antarctic Literature* bulletins with four-month cumulated author and subject indexes. Efforts to produce cumulated indexes to volumes 1-5 of the *Antarctic Bibliography* were temporarily halted owing to funding difficulties.

As in the past, the division also provided text—and sometimes camera-ready copy—for the publications issued by other agencies. These included Volume 28 of the *Bibliography on Cold Regions Science and Technology,* published by the Army's Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory, and *Astronautics and Aeronautics: Chronology of Science, Technology, and Policy, 1972,* published by NASA. Still in press are Volume 1 of the *NASA Historical Data Book, 1958-1968,* to be published by NASA, and *Wilbur & Orville Wright: A Chronology Commemorating the Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Orville Wright,* to be published by the Library. Finally, an extended task that is nearing completion is the Division's role in verifying entries for a revised version of *A Guide to the World's Abstracting and Indexing Services in Science and Technology* being compiled jointly by the National Federation of Abstracting and Indexing Services and the International Federation for Documentation.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

The last six months of 1974 were busy ones for the Congressional Research Service, the information and research arm of Congress. The close of fiscal 1974 brought the total number of requests cleared by the Service to over 202,000, an all-time record. By the end of the first quarter of fiscal 1975, over 68,000 requests had poured into CRS, an 11.4 percent increase over the same period in 1973.

As the 93rd Congress drew toward a close, preparations began for the 94th Congress. Teams of analysts from throughout the Service began to generate lists of subjects and policy areas for analysis in depth for 51 Congressional committees. Required by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, the preparation of subject lists is complemented by lists of Federal programs and activities scheduled to expire during the 94th Congress, prepared by the Terminating Programs Unit of the American Law Division. All of this material, with appropriate supplementary analysis, will be sent to Congressional committees as soon as possible after the 94th Congress convenes.

During the last six months, a new dimension has been added to CRS's service to Congress: futures research. Formal approval and budget authority has been granted for this relatively new discipline, which is designed to help the Service do a more penetrating job of identifying and analyzing emerging public policy issues, especially of the type suitable for the

team approach. Futures research will not necessitate a separate and distinct organizational unit, but will become an integral aspect of the work of all substantive divisions and specialists, adding a further dimension to existing resources and talents. An interdivisional futures "team" and a futures research advisory panel have been formed within CRS, supplemented by a "core group" of individuals to provide necessary information, methodological support, and coordination of futures work in all divisions. A contract has been let by CRS and the National Science Foundation to the World Future Society to produce a two-volume work entitled *Resources for America's Third Century*. The first volume will be an introduction to futures research; the second will provide planning data and information sources.

As mentioned in the last report, CRS has developed a new computer data base, called the Major Issues System, which was brought to pilot operational status early in 1974. This data base is a file of some 160 objective reports, continually updated to provide currency, on key issues of public policy. The system provides rapid dissemination of information to Members of Congress through the use of cathode ray tube terminals, located in various Congressional offices and the Library. It is available also in printed copy.

Each report in the system contains a concise definition and analysis of the subject as well as separate sections on key legislation, hearings, Congressional reports, references to the professional literature, and a chronology of significant events related to the issue. The reports represent the research and expertise of more than 130 senior staff members within CRS.

While the system has been in operation on a pilot basis for several months, it was formally announced and made generally available to the Senate and the House in mid-November. In the Senate, the announcement was made to coincide with the move of the CRS Senate Reference Center to larger quarters within the Russell Senate Office Building. Following the formal announcement, CRS distributed about 1,400 copies of the issue brief reports each week, in response to direct requests from Congressional offices.

To help new Members of the 94th Congress become acquainted with the function and services of the Congressional Research Service, briefings were begun in October for more than 100 Congressional offices. Representatives from each office were provided with a broad description of CRS services to the Congress, emphasizing key provisions of the 1970 Legislative Reorganization Act, and a tour of key areas of the Service. Plans are being made for additional programs in the next few months to educate both current and freshman Members in the new and traditional services of CRS.

The third annual series of seminars on national growth policy for Members of Congress and their senior staff was initiated in October. The focus of this year's series is the 1974 National Growth Report, submitted by President Ford to Congress. Members of Congress were also invited to participate in seminars on food scarcity and a national materials policy, conducted in cooperation with the Brookings Institution's Advanced Study Program. For CRS professional staff, the CRS Speakers Forum presented Leslie Gelb, columnist for the New York *Times*, John Starke of the Joint Economic Committee, Alton Frye from the Carnegie Endowment and the Council on Foreign Relations, and F. T. Sparrow from the National Science Foundation.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL OFFICE

Preparations are almost complete for the fourth in the series of symposia on the American Revolution being held at the Library of Congress to commemorate the bicentennial of American independence. The theme of the symposium, which is set for May 8-9, 1975, is "The Impact of the American Revolution Abroad." Among the participants are Robert R. Palmer, Yale University; Claude Fohlen, University of Paris-The Sorbonne; J. W. Schulte Nordholt, State University of Leiden; J. H. Plumb, Christ's College, Cambridge; N. N. Bolkhovitinov, Institute of General History, Moscow; Mario Rodriguez, University of Southern California, and Owen Dudley Edwards, University of Edinburgh.

Copy for the second volume of the *Letters of Delegates to the Continental Congress, 1774-1789* is being delivered to the Publications Office.

The projected number of entries for *Revolutionary America, 1763-1789*, the Library's comprehensive bibliography of primary and secondary sources on the American Revolution, has risen to 12,400. Annotations are almost complete for 3,500 select works. Because of its extraordinary size, typesetting on the volume is proceeding in stages.

The completed *Guide to Manuscripts in the Library of Congress for the Study of the American Revolution* is expected from the printer this month. The volume is a comprehensive study of manuscripts for the period 1763-1789. It will be available on order from the Government Printing Office. Also soon to be released is a guide to graphic materials, such as prints, cartoons, and portraits, in the Library from this same period.

A recent decision by the Library to include in the guide to maps its collection of maps and charts from *The Atlantic Neptune*, the official British maritime atlas of North America during the Revolution, has greatly expanded the size of this work. The additional material probably will delay publication of the guide about one year and raise the number of entries to about 3,500. Cataloging of single maps and atlases is nearly complete.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

The diversity of the Library's collections, programs, and services is dramatically reflected in the broad range of monographs and serials published by the Library during the last six months. Of particular interest as the American Revolution Bicentennial approaches is an account of the Revolution based on significant contemporary materials in the Library's collections, published under the title *To Set a Country Free.* This heavily illustrated book, whose title is taken from Thomas Paine's *American Crisis*, parallels the Library's Bicentennial exhibition, which will open in April. In connection with the exhibition, replicas of 12 Revolutionary War flags will hang in the Library's Great Hall. Histories and reproductions of the flags are included in an exhibit brochure entitled *Twelve Flags of the American Revolution.* Both publications are for sale by the Information Office.

Leadership in the American Revolution, containing the papers presented at the third Library of Congress symposium on the American Revolution, appeared at the close of the year. Published through a grant from The Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation, which has also supported the symposia themselves, this volume contains analyses of Revolutionary leadership by L. H. Butterfield, Alfred H. Kelly, Marcus Cunliffe, Gordon S. Wood, Don Higginbotham, and Bruce Mazlish.

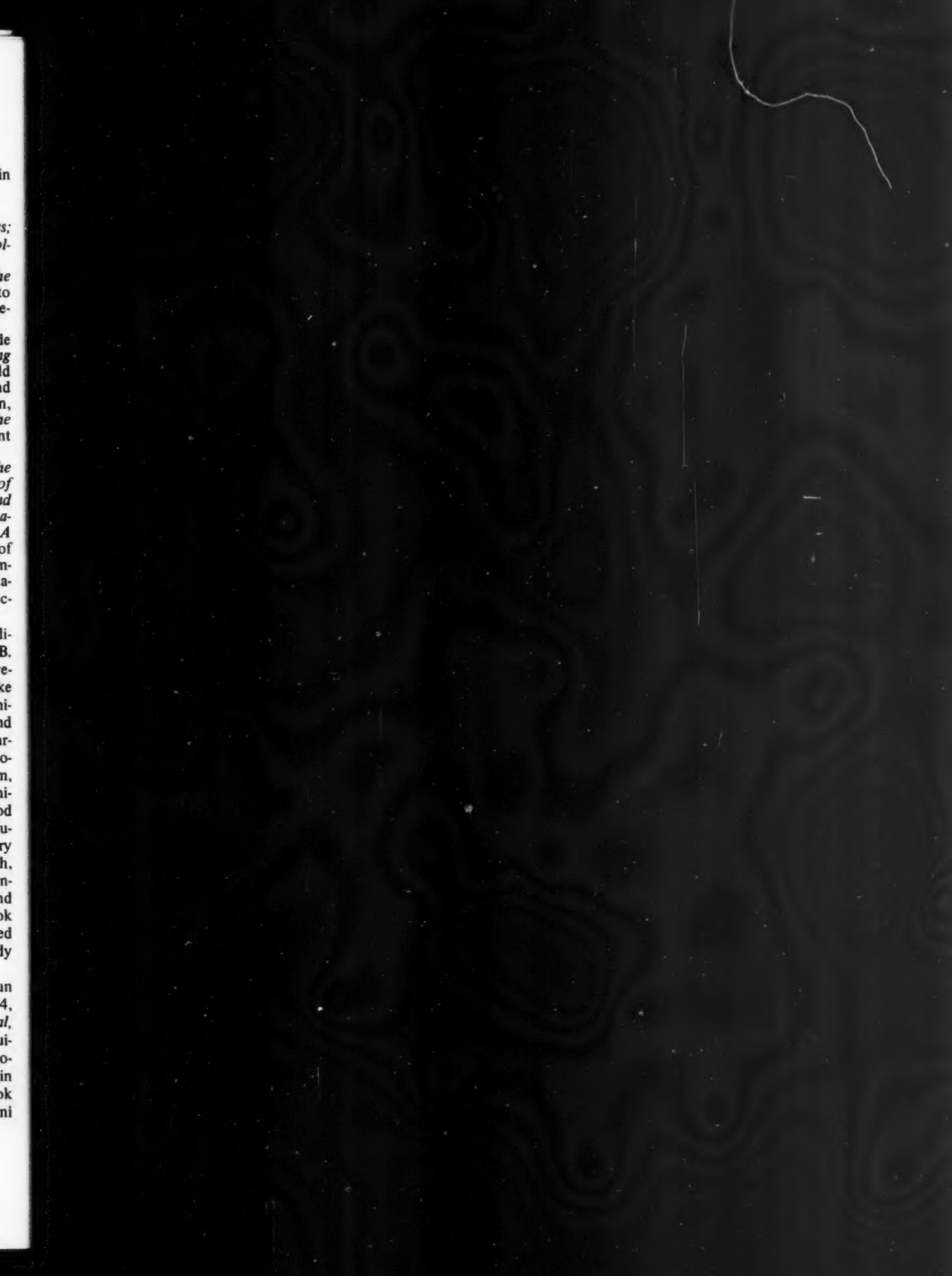
Rare items from both the Revolutionary period and the 19th century are included in *Americana in Children's Books*, an illustrated chapbook catalog prepared by the Children's Book Section to accompany an exhibit mounted in the Rare Book Room. Nostalgia of a more recent vintage runs rampant in *An American Sampler*, an exhibit catalog whose illustrations depict popular impressions of life in the 19th century as seen by artists of the period.

Access to the Library's collections was facilitated through publication of a number of special descriptive and bibliographic works. These included: *The Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape: a Descriptive Guide; Polish Books in English;* new editions of *Newspapers Received Currently in the Library of Congress; Cassette Books;* and *Some Guides to Special Collections in the Rare Book Division.*

Volume 8 of *A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress*, provides an extensive index to the 8,181 atlases of the Western Hemisphere described in volume 7.

Published under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund, *Teaching Creative Writing*, the proceedings of a conference held in the Library, provides insight into programs and methods for teaching the writing of poetry, fiction, and non-fiction prose. The Library also published *The Instant of Knowing*, a lecture by Poetry Consultant Josephine Jacobsen.

Two listings, the five-page *Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC): A List of Research Materials in the Library of Congress and Other American Libraries* and the 14-page *International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA): A Selected List of References*, issued for the meeting of IFLA's General Council in Washington last November, are available free from the Library's Union Catalog and International Organizations Reference Section.

The July 1974 *Quarterly Journal* reflects the diversity of the Library's interests. In "Mathew B. Brady and the Rationale of Crime," author and rare-book dealer Madeleine B. Stern discusses Marmaduke Sampson's phrenological study of convicted criminals. Walter W. Ristow, Chief of the Geography and Map Division, analyzes some fine examples of the cartographer's art in "Dutch Polder Maps," and Yehoshua Ben-Arieh, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, sheds new light on Frederick Catherwood, the "architect-explorer of two worlds," in "The Catherwood Map of Jerusalem." Sylvia Lyons Render, the Manuscript Division's Specialist in Afro-American History and Culture, presents a Frederick Douglass holograph, believed to be the oldest of his literary writings identified to date, in her article entitled "Freedom." And finally, William Matheson, Chief of the Rare Book Division, describes the wide range of materials added during the past year to the collections in the custody of that division.

Selections from "Color and the Graphic Arts," an exhibition opened by the Library in September 1974, were included in the October *Quarterly Journal*, which also introduced a new format for listing acquisitions of the Manuscript Division and an index providing more detailed subject matter coverage than in the past. In addition, Leonard N. Beck, Rare Book Division, discusses rare items in the Library's Houdini and McManus-Young collections of magica.